MEXICAN NEWS.

Late from Vera Cruz.

Increase of the fever—Departure of a large Train—Nothing later from Gen. Scott.

The steamship Fanny arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst. in 92 hours from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 6th. There had been no arrival from the army of General Scott since the 31st ult. The Picayune says: The papers and private accounts say that the fever at Vera Cruz is on the increase. When taken in time physicians have been pretty successful in its treatment and it is not considered dangerous, but this is to be presumed that the habits of many of those exposed to its ravages are not at all calculated to secure their exemption from attack, or a favorable issue when attacked. The heat at Vera Cruz is intense. For ten days, says the Eagle of the 5th, the thermometer has ranged from 87° to 92°, day and night in the shade.

The steamship Massachusetts, Captain Wood, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. from this port, with over 300 officers and men. The steamer Mary Kingsland arrived on 4th inst. She lost her cook overboard on the 2d inst., and saved him after being in the water nearly an hour.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Murder and Outrage on the Plains—Death of Mr Tharp—Express from General Kearney, &c., &c.

Capt. St. Vrain, Messrs. Geo. Brent, J. W. Folger, F. P. Blair, Jr., E. Chadwick, J. T. Hoffman, of Baltimore, and other gentlemen, arrived at St. Louis on the 12th, from Santa Fe, which they left on 13th of May, when every thing was quiet, and will continue so, as long as there is a military force there and no longer. The St. Louis Reveille says:

Our friends left Fort William on the 26th ult., and reached Westport in fourteen days. Things in the Indian country are in a very miserable condition. Mexicans implicated in the late insurrection have joined the different tribes of Indians, and have committed depredations at the different grazing grounds to a great extent, particularly at the Pouil. They have succeeded in driving off and killing two-thirds of the cattle, mules, &c., belonging to the United States; also animals belonging to volunteer companies, and Bent, St. Vrain & Co. have been obliged to remove the stock remaining, belonging to the government, themselves, and other persons, from the Pouil.

The conduct of the Indians on the Arkansas, &c., is no better. Hardly a party passing from the settlements to Santa Fe has escaped without being plundered. The Camanches and Pawnees are at open war, and the Arappahoes and Cheyennes, although professedly friendly are in truth not much better.

Bent, St. Vrain & Co.'s wagons, and W. Tharp's wagons were attacked at Walnut creek, on the 28th ult., by a party of Indians, who killed Mr. Tharp and took away upwards of 60 mules and horses, and the same number of cattle. Mr. Francis De Lisle, B. S. & Co.'s wagonmaster, and Mr. Tharp, went out to kill Buffalo which were within a short distance of camp. They were at some distance from each other, but only 300 yards from camp when they were attacked by Indians. Mr. Tharp was killed—De Lisle saved his life by reserving his fire until the men at camp came to his assistance.—The Indians made their charge in three different parties.

LATER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR'S CAMP.

Capt. Wilson, of the Indiana volunteers, has arrived at New Orleans. He left General Taylor's camp, near Monterey, on the 24th ult. The Daily National says:

He informs us that all the troops are in good health. Gen. Taylor's force consists of five regiments of Volunteers, viz: —the 2d Mississippi, 1st Massachusetts, the Carolina and Virginia regiments of infantry, a detachment of the 2d and 3d regiments of Dragoons, with Bragg's, Washton's, and O'Brien's batteries. The health of the 2d regiment Mississippi volunteers had greatly improved. There had been no recent cases of small pox reported.

Gen. Taylor is apparently perfectly contented at his old camp; he seems to be in passable good humor, and never alludes to the demonstrations made in favor of him for the President; his tent, however, is full of papers, in which his name conspicuously appears in connection. He has nothing about his head-quarters to distinguish it from any other encampment, if there is excepted a piece of brown tow cloth, that has been most ingeniously fixed up as an awning in the rear of his tent; whether this implies that Old Zack is living in the shade, or his boy Tom has erected it for his own personal comfort, is not perfectly plain."

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

From the N. O. Picayune of June 14.

We have received, by the way of Tampico, our files from the capital as late as the 29th of May. This is a week later than the papers received last week by the Oregon.

Santa Anna's letter of resignation is published in the papers of the 29th ultimo, but we know nothing of the action taken in Congress on the subject.

In the city of Mexico every thing is manifestly in a state of confusion and almost unlicensed anarchy. Gen. Bravo has resigned not only his command of General-in-chief, but also his commission of General of Division. Gen. Rincon is said to have done the same thing. More of the causes in our next.

It is true that Gen. Almonte is under arrest, though the causes of his imprisonment are not avowed.

Gen. Ampudia has been directed to a wait further orders at Cuernavaca. What suspicious thing he has done or contemplated we are not informed.

Gen. Valencia and Gen. Salas were ordered to leave the city of Mexico on the 24th ultimo for the city of San Luis Potosi, to take command of the army of the North.

The accounts we find in the Mexican papers of the disaffection in Zacatecas confirm those we published a few days since. The official paper of the State publishes strong representations against Santa Anna and in favor of the Americans—Gen. Scott's manifesto among the latter. This latter document is also given in all the papers of the capital.

Gen. Arista has refused to re-assume his military functions until his conduct should be investigated by a military tribunal. He demands that his trial may take place at once, in order that he may take part in defence of his country.

By Special Overland Express, in 6 days from New Orleans, exclusively for the Baltimore Sun.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Guerilla Warfare—30 Americans supposed to be Murdered—Attack on an American Wagon Train—Forty Wagons Destroyed—Death of Major Bosworth.

The character of the news annexed, we regret to say, is not of so favorable a character as we have been accustomed to receive, but our gallant army, in the heart of an enemy's country, has escaped almost miraculously from similar mishaps.

The U. S. ship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th inst. The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, besides the following passengers: Mr. Joseph Harrod, Dr. Tudor, U. S. A., Purser Bryan, of the navy, and Mr. Bosworth and two servants.

The following deaths occurred on the Massachusetts:

C. Gaines, of the Mounted Rifles, and John Drew, of company I, 7th Infantry, died on board before the Massachusetts left Vera Cruz, and were sent on shore for interment on the 11th of June. On the 12th June, John Pope, of the Mounted Rifles, and John Smith, of company C, 7th Infantry, died at sea. On the 13th, J. F. Carson, South Carolina Volunteers, died. On the 14th, D. Scurry, South Carolina Volunteers, and H. Heck, 2d Dragoons.—On the 15th, L. Grover, company E, Mounted Rifles.

The vomita is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from here only on the 18th ultimo, sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomita. His remains were brought back on the Massachusetts in charge of his brother.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerillas, which has been partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst., for Puebla, und r command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge $225,000 in specie, of which sum $100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, when it had advanced about twenty five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules loaded with subsistence were taken, and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of the 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss, as we have done, at thirty men.

The check was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwallader at Vera Cruz. The general left on Monday evening, the 7th inst, with a force of about five hundred men and four howitzers.—Private accounts say further that on the 10th a part of the voltigeurs also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the most coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachussetts left. On the 10th a large mail despatched to this port on the propeller Washington, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

No later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present at least the communication has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwalader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigades which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerillas does stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by the cry that horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town. A regiment of Texas rangers, it seems to us would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Palmetto and Edith arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. The schooner Gen. Worth had also arrived with one company of voltiguers. On the Palmetto ala dy is said to have arrived from New Orleans in search of a runaway slave. Her pursuit is represented as successful.

Condition of Mexico.—The intelligent Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans La Patria, adverts in the strongest terms to the deplorable disorder and confusion that prevail in the Mexican capital. Mexico, says he, seems in a more desperate state than ever. No one knows what is to be done, or what ought to be done, and those who hold the reins of what is called Government, neither know what steps they should take, nor what they are themselves able to effect.

The capital is nearly defenceless in spite of Mexican fanfaronade, and it is thought that if Scott were to present himself, he would enter without resistance from a population of nearly 200,000 souls.

Almost all others than the military are in favor of peace, and do not care to conceal their opinions. The soldiers are for war, not through patriotic motives, but that they may give full vem to their licentiousness and rapacity.

The returns for the election of President had not of course been fully received at the date of the writer's letter. He is confident, however, that Herrera has been chosen, and thinks that he is disposed to commence negotiations for peace. Gen. Scott will probably be in Mexico by the time the result of the election is ascertained.

These expressions, from one on the spot certainly smack more of peace prospects than anything we have yet seen.

The Baltimore battalion—*Their Honorable Discharge.*—The following order, dated at Headquarters, Tampico, May 30th, we find in the New Orleans Delta:

It has been the earnest wish of the Colonel commanding, that orders from the General Headquarters of the Army should have been received, directing him where and when the battalion of Baltimore and Washington volunteers should be honorably mustered out of service; but circumstances not within his control, have obliged him to detain it at Tampico, until the last day of its term of service.—He cannot here refrain from expressing the satisfaction he has experienced in beholding this *brave body* at its post where it is so much needed, and where he would gladly retain it during the continuation of the war; nevertheless, as that period has arrived, when the expiration of the relations so long amicably existing between that corps and their commanders must cease, he herewith proclaims it *honorably discharged*, this day. His Excellency, President of the United States, forseeing these results and desiring the continuance of the service of volunteers, requisite for the prosecution of the plans, in the event of the prolongation of hostilities with the enemy, the Colonel commanding would testify his desire that these well-drilled, experienced and gallant companies would again promptly present themselves for enrollment under their respective officers, determined to abide the issue of their country's struggle, whatever it may be, secure in their acknowledged prowess and capacity, in asserting her rights. Major Buchannan, whose well tried fidelity, and judicious performance of service, have won the entire confidence of your commander, who seizes this opportunity to make known his thanks, has been officially authorised to make terms with the officers and men of this battalion—from the city of heroic monuments and patriotic associations—by which, if any of you shall think proper to enroll yourselves, leave of absence for sixty days will be given, and on your return to Mexico the $12 bounty paid; and highly pleased will the commandant be, if even one company will raise their standard on the parade for this purpose; but if not, and he is left to see you pass away he offers you his cordial good wishes, that you may have a speedy passage, and find your families, relatives and friends, ready and joyous, to greet you as your honorable services justly entitle you.

By order of Col. Gates.

E. G. Beckwith, A. A. A. G.

Passed Midshipman John Ringgold Hynson.—This gallant young man was the son of a respectable farmer in Maryland. He was a favorite in the Navy—brave and generous, almost to a fault. His conduct in aiding to destroy a Mexican schooner of war under the guns of the Castle at Vera Cruz, has already been heralded through the country; but it is not generally known that he was the first to plan this gallant act, which, in conjunction with Lieut. Parker and Midshipman Rogers, he so nobly assisted to carry out.

A naval officer, in the Boston Times, gives an interesting account of the adventure, and of his subsequent death, from which we make the following extract:—

"A few days after this event, the Somers was under way, chasing a brig which was standing into Anton Lizardo, under considerable sail. The Somers, as all know was capsized. Hynson at this time had both arms in slings, from the effects of his exertions in burning the schooner. When all was lost—the brig was sinking fast—and her commander had given the order for every man to do his best for himself—Hynson was seen about to plunge into the deep, when the crew of the only surviving boat all cried to him to come and take their places in the boat. 'No!' replied Hynson, '*I will take my chance with those who are to perish!*' He plunged into the water, and the deep blue sea closed over him; and with calm submission he perished—and so has his name. Will the public permit the name of a hero like this to die away, without a word to soothe his friends. He was engaged to be married to a charming more dear to me than to associate myself in heart and act with the undertaking Both are entirely in your interest,—I speak it with humility, for who has a right even to allude to zeal and efforts in presence of your devotion.

Dispose of me then as you may wish. If I can be useful to you in any manner in France or in Paris, with the administration or with the learned, I will relinquish all other business to attend to your wishes. Say, too, to the learned among the Americans whom you are about to visit, that we shall be gratified in having direct knowledge of their labors; that if it should be agreeable to them to send me extracts, they can do so through the minister of the U. S. in London, who at my request has kindly consented to become the medium between us. I will take the greatest care in presenting such extracts to our Institute, and cause an account of them to be published in our papers, and with a just reciprocity, I shall take pleasure in communicating to the learned in America, all interesting facts in science which may come to my knowledge.

I shall hear with lively satisfaction of your safe arrival in New York, and I beg you to accept, with best wishes for a pleasant voyage, the assurances of my consideration, affection, and esteem.

(Signed,) M. J. LEVERRIER.

Appearance of the Potato Disease in Ireland.—We copy the following notice from the letter of the Dublin correspondent of the Times:—

"The weather continues most propitous, and the accounts of the grain crops from all quarters are of a highly cheering nature. There is, however, one draw back to this gratifying intelligence, viz., that the fatal potato pestilence has indubitably shown itself in various parts of the Queen's county, and in the vicinity of the town of Carlow. The stalk is described as looking healthy, presenting no external appearance of disease but on a close examination of the root, near the tuber the disease was quite visible, evidently progressing upward, and in a state of transition from a sickly state to decomposition; and what is more extraordinary the seed was, in some cases sound, and the stalk green and healthy. This is a bad augury; but it is well to be prepared for failure thus early, that hopes may not be raised which in all human probability will not be realised."

We regret to say that letters received by us this morning from Belfast and Waterford contain rumors to the same effect; but from other parts of the country the accounts are very satisfactory. It affords, however, some consolation, even if we are compelled to anticipate the failure of this crop, that not above one fourth of the usual amount has been planted; and that the breadth of land sown with wheat, oats and other cereals is much greater than that of last year.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 31.*

GEN. TAYLOR.—In connection with the report that General Taylor intends to return to the United States, on leave of absence for a month, the New York Tribune suggests that the President delay his visit to New York till he can be accompanied by the old General, and, that they should enter the city at the same time but at different points. It is thought that the occasion would afford a fine illustration of the philosophical principle of the attraction of bodies. The Tribune carries out the scene:

We will imagine Mr. President Polk landing at the Battery, with furious salvos of artillery, with loud beating of vexed drums, and "the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife"—troops deploying, colors flying, and countless thousands exercising potent lungs.

In the midst of all this tumultuous display, in the intensest excitement of the occasion, let a whisper pervade the crowd that a respectable plain old man, with still a somewhat military air, on a "white horse," was slowly riding down the upper end of Broadway! In a moment the whole crowd, infancy, manhood, tottering age, will have disappeared, like the phantasmagoria of a vision!

The scene then changes, and we see the maddened crowd rushing as compact and resistless as waves of the lashed Ocean up the narrow avenue of Broadway. The house-tops are covered, the windows are filled, and belfries of churches, however remote, dense with anxious multitudes.

The career of that "white horse," which no enemy could resist on the battle field, is stopped by the impervious mass of thronging friends. Some seize the bridle, some the stirrups, some clasp the very knees of the old man! It is silence all!—Not a solitary shout is heard! *All are too much excited to articulate even a whisper.*

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.—Captain Ingersoll, of the barque Nautilus, which vessel arrived at Boston on Friday night from Gibraltar, says, that four feluccas, under Mexican commissions, were known to be cruising in the Mediterranean, and one, formerly belonging to Gibraltar, was said to have been stopped by the French authorities while fitting out at or near Oran, on the coast of Barbary. A river to the South of Magadore, on the Barbary coast, was said to be the place where they carried their prizes. One of these feluccas was said to be cruising to the westward of the Straits. —*Boston Journal.*

Horrid Suspicion.—We learn from a gentleman recently from New Mexico, says the St. Louis Reveille, that a supicion prevailed there, that an American, at first supposed to have been massacred at the time that Waldo and others fell, still lives, and that he has from the first been one of the prime instigators of the butcheries that have taken place, both at the Moro and Taos. It is alleged he has been seen long since the massacre, among a band of outlaws, and he appeared to be their leader. Strong and seemingly incredible as this story is, we are assured that at Santa Fe

THE LAST HOURS OF O'CONNELL.

The following letter from Dr. Duff, an English physician, was addressed to the editor of Galignani's Paris Messenger:—

Genoa, May 16.

On Monday, May 10, I saw Mr. O'Connell for the first time; and he was then suffering from profuse and involuntary diarrhœa, with great pain of the abdomen under pressure, strong, rapid pulse, flushed face, &c. Mr. O'Connell had also chronic bronchitis of some years' standing. By the remedies employed these symptoms were much meliorated, and on the morrow he seemed convalescent. But, from Mr. O'Connell's great repugnance to swallow even the most simple medicine, this state of improvement could not be followed up. On the evening of Tuesday (11th) the new symptom of congestion of the brain presented itself. Active measures were immediately had recourse to, and from them there was a decided improvement.—Again the aid of internal remedies was denied, Mr. O'Connell refusing to take any medicine. Toward the evening of Wednesday (12th) the symptoms increased.—Mr. O'Connell was restless and sometimes slightly incoherent.

Our former measures were again employed, but with slight success. During Thursday all the symptoms increased, with great tendency to sleep; from which, however, he could be easily roused; the breathing was much embarrassed; circulation became difficult, and in some degree indistinct; and the mind wavered.—Thursday night was passed in a state of of profund heavy sleep, with increased difficulty of breathing; and in addressing those about him he imagined himself in London, and spoke to them as if there.—On Friday he was much worse; the breathing very laborious, the voice scarcely audible and the words half formed; all the symptoms had increased. In this state he lingered on till Saturday night, seemingly conscious of the presence of those about him, but neither attempting to move nor speak. My treatment of Mr. O'Connell was always in conjunction with Dr. Beretta of this place, and a young French physician who had accompanied him from Lyons; and on the day preceding his demise we had the advantage of consulting with Dr. Viviani, the oldest practioner of Genoa, and of high repute.

Occasionally, during this his last illness, as the brain came more and more invaded, there was a momentary wandering of the mind; from which, however, the slightest word recalled him. He never murmured, though his internal sufferings, at times at least, must have been great. Every one was struck with his serenity, his recollection, and fervor in receiving the last rites of religion. The adorable name of Jesus, and the prayer of St. Bernard to our Blessed Lady, mingled from time to time with verses from the Psalms, and the most earnest and contrite aspirations, were almost perpetually upon his lips. Up to a few moments before he expired he continued to recognize his confessor, and respond to his suggestions.

Far from surprising him, he had been long, long familiarized with the contemplation of his last end, prepared for it perfectly, and almost eager for its advent.—When that spirit, so mighty, which seemed to glory in toil to sway the tempests which agitate our being, took its flight, there was no more trace or sign of pain or struggle than when the babe in smiling sinks to slumber upon the mother's breast.

It will be a lasting though still a sorrowful consolation for his friends and family, that no resource of skill or climate calculated to prolong the existence of this extraordinary man had been left untried. The professional advices obtained for him was always the best that could be procured.

His body is to be embalmed and conveyed to Ireland. His heart he bequeathed to Rome. The autopsy demonstrated singularly the correctness of the view taken of his case, and how wonderfully successful had been the remedies recommended in postponing the fatal event.

His obsequies commenced from the moment of his decease and are still continued with princely pomp in the church of our Blessed Lady delle Vigne. They are to close to-morrow with a grand requiem mass; at which his excellency the Governor General, the foreign consuls, and Mr. R. Cobden, are invited to be present."

The Times publishes this account of the post mortem examination, which has every appearance of authenticity:

The body was opened in the presence of Doctors Duff, Beretta and Lacour, by Dr. Balleri, surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital for Incurable in Genoa, 'who had been charged with the process of embalming the body of this great man.' Lesions were observed in several organs. The right lung presented traces of chronic catarrh—The intestinal canal showed vestiges of former inflammation. More serious alterations were, however, observed in the brain. It was found gorged with blood throughout its entire extent, and partially softened. Its membranes were inflamed and thickened.

By his advice, and as a last resource, a farther application of leeches to the temples was advised. But all was in vain; he expired last night, at half past 9 o'clock, P. M., apparently suffering little pain. During the whole period of our attendance upon Mr. O'Connell it was with the greatest difficulty he could be induced to take medicine or even necessary food; and he perseveringly abstained from drink for full forty hours. Had this been otherwise, the period of death might have been procrastinated; but his failing health and spirits, with constant tendency to cerebral congestion, rendering certain his death at no very distant period.

Snow in June!—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says, a severe snow storm visited the farmers near and above the Pennsylvania boundary line on Monday of last week. Snow fell for nearly an hour in some places, and must have injured the crops, but

DEATH OF DR. CHALMERS.

Edinburgh, May 31, 1847.

The deepest consternation was spread over the city of Edinburgh this morning by the unexpected announcement that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the venerable father and leader of the Free Church of Scotland, had been discovered dead in his bed. On prosecuting our inquiries we ascertained the melancholy intelligence was but too true; that the Rev. doctor, who attended church yesterday, and had retired to bed last night in his house at Morningside, near Edinburgh, apparently in perfectly good health, was discovered by his servant at an early hour this morning sitting up in bed—dead. The legs of the body were crossed over each other, by one of them being drawn upwards to the knee of the other, and betwixt them a basin was firmly retained, which it is supposed the aged divine must have taken into bed on experiencing the first access of the fatal attack, from feeling a disposition to vomit, such as might be created by any sudden apoplectic stroke, or even by spasm. The body was quite cold when discovered by the servant—Dr. Chalmers had been dead for some time.

Thus died one who has justly been extolled as the most distinguished and ablest of Scotish divines. Dr. Chalmers held both the degrees of D. D. and LL D., and was the first Presbyterian minister who obtained an honorary degree from the University of Cambridge; and one of the few Scotchmen who have been elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France His collected works fill twenty-five duodecimo volumes.

The reverend doctor has left behind him a widow to lament his loss, and a family of, we believe six daughters, two of whom are married, the one to the Rev. Mr. M. Menzie, of Ratho, the other to the Rev. Dr. Hanna, of Skirkling, editor of the North British Review, and four unmarried. Dr. Chalmers was a native of Anstruther, Fife; and it is stated that he was born about the year 1780, and was consequently in his 67th year. He studied at St. Andrew's, and officiated as a clergyman successively, at Wilton, near Hawick, Kilmany, and St. John's Glasgow, prior to his translation to St. Andrew's in 1823 as Professor of Moral Philosophy in the United College. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, but relinquished the appointment in 1843, on his secession from the established church. He terminated his career as principal of the New College of Edinburgh, instituted in 1843 by the free Church of Scotland.

His reputation was European; he was universally beloved as well as admired, and will be followed to the grave by the tears of his country and the world.—*British Mail.*

From the N. Y. Courier.

M. VATTEMARE.

The International Exchange of literary works and political and statistical treatises —which has received such a fortunate and auspicious commencement from the hands of M. Vattemare, who has just returned to our country from France—that we trust all men will lend their aid to give full effect and course to an enterprise that is fraught only with good.

M. Vattemare, in exchange for the collections made in this country—from the General Government, from several of the States and from various learned associations—has brought back some *twelve tons* of European publications, principally French—to be presented to those who furnished him with specimens for exchange.

But the late Tariff Law of Congress forbids the free entry of these publications—even though not intended for sale, and designed for public libraries. Consequently, this precious collection is subject to duties which would amount to several thousand dollars—and neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury has power or discretion to remit to suspend these duties.

It is not doubted, however, that Congress will, when the case is presented to them, direct that these exchanges shall be free from duty. The French Government expressly so directed in regard to the specimens carried by M. Vattemare from this country, and so general was the sympathy with the disinterested and philanthropic labors of M. Vattemare, that the Directors of the Railroad between Paris and Havre caused the whole of his exchange packages, amounting to many tons, as has been said, to be transported free of charge. This was well done, and as M. Vattemare's mission to this country will necessarily cause him to travel much, and as his business is entirely public, and at the sacrifice certainly and not the advancement of his pecuniary interests, it would be a generous and becoming proof that his labors are not less appreciated here than in his own country, that our railroad and steamboat companies should make M. Vattemare free of their lines, as often as he may have occasion to travel on them.—We cannot doubt, indeed, that wherever M. Vattemare and his purpose shall be known, the mere mention of his name will insure to him a free passage.

Men of the highest rank in Europe, of all degrees and pursuits, have testified their interest in this original and praiseworthy undertaking of M. Vattemare. We have seen a volume of letters from the most distinguished public men, *savans* and others, warmly commending his efforts. From among them all we translate for publication the letter of Le Verrier, who has written his name in the heavens, where all the earth may read it. He thus writes to M. Vattemare:

(Translation.)

Paris, 6th May, 1847.

It is at once a happiness and a duty for me to express to you the admiration inspired by your generous zeal to promote an intellectual union among peoples. This is not only a scientific idea, but a great work of humanity, which you are realizing. I thank you cordially for the honor you

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1114.jpg